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ABSTRACT

Documentary evidence that Federal spending on human resources development disproportionately favors metropolitan counties over non-metropolitan areas is presented. The first chapter, "What Is Rural America?" focuses on 3 aspects of the rural problem: (1) the problem of definition, (2) the rural population distribution, and (3) the extreme poverty faced by many rural dwellers. Chapter 2 is a study of the distribution of Federal outlays within the U.S. in 1970. It is concluded that rural people do not share proportionately in the distribution of Federal programs, that outlays for defense favor the larger and higher income urban areas, that Federal programs are failing to meet the county's development needs, and that Federal outlays for agriculture and national resources are concentrated in non-metropolitan counties having pronounced population declines and high per capita income. The National Advisory Committee On Rural Poverty is discussed in Chapter 3. The commission's tasks were to make a comprehensive study of American rural life; to evaluate existing programs; and to develop recommendations for action by local, state, or Federal governments or private enterprise. Chapter 4 contains tables which further document the short changing of rural people and communities in the distribution of Federal programs. Metropolitan status and urban orientation are the major groupings used in the tables. (HBC)

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INEQUALITY

A PORTRAIT OF RURAL AMERICA

by
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FOREWORD

RURAL AMERICANS DO NOT SHARE PROPORTIONATELY ON PROGRAMS FUNDED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

FEDERAL SPENDING ON HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT -- PROGRAMS SUCH AS EDUCATION, HEALTH, WELFARE, VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, MANPOWER TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT -- DISPROPORTIONATELY FAVORS METROPOLITAN COUNTIES OVER NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS.

-- per capita outlays under conditions of pronounced population decline for health services are four (4) times greater, welfare payments four (4) times greater, manpower training and development three (3) times greater in metropolitan counties than in non-metropolitan ones;

-- non-metropolitan counties account for 66% of all substandard housing units, but receive only 16% of all Federal housing assistance;

-- non-metropolitan counties account for 50% of all children between the ages of six (6) and seventeen (17) in poverty level families but receive only 20% of all Federal welfare service funds, 24% of Federal aid to families with dependent children, 26% of Federal Headstart and Followthrough assistance, and 41% of Federal outlays for elementary and secondary educational programs aimed at meeting the specific needs of disadvantaged children in low income areas.

EIGHT (8) OF EVERY TEN (10) FEDERAL DOLLARS SPENT ON DEFENSE, NASA, AND AEC PROGRAMS -- TOTALLING $63.9 BILLION -- GO TO METROPOLITAN AREAS.

IF RURAL REVITALIZATION IS TO BE ACHIEVED, A COMPREHENSIVE FEDERAL POLICY MUST BE ESTABLISHED AND IMPLEMENTED WHICH WOULD INSURE THAT AN EQUITABLE SHARE OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO DISTRESSED NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS.

John L. McClellan, Chairman
Committee on Government Operations

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CHAPTER I

WHAT IS RURAL AMERICA ?

THE SMOKE AND FURY OF THE LARGE URBAN CENTERS HAVE TENDED TO OBSCURE THE PLIGHT OF ONE-THIRD OF OUR NATION WHO RESIDE IN NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS. THIS CHAPTER FOCUSES ON THREE ASPECTS OF THE RURAL PROBLEM.

1. THE PROBLEM OF DEFINITION
2. RURAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
3. THE EXTREME POVERTY FACED BY MANY RURAL DWELLERS.

WHAT IS RURAL AMERICA?

One of the most difficult tasks encountered in discussing "Rural" is that of definition. "Rural" when applied to the United States is subject to various interpretations depending upon one's frame of reference. Although most people understand the concept "Rural" they cannot define it precisely. It has different meanings when viewed historically, statistically, or philosophically. For example, a statistician might look at the decline of the number of farms in 1940 (6 million) to the 3 million in 1969 and project that by 1980 the number of farms will be reduced to an insignificant number.

Or one could assume from the decline in the number of 1 room schools from 147,711 in 1930 to approximately 10,500 today that "Rural Education" exists no longer, or at best, has little significance for the future of the nation.

Or looking at population trends, one could conclude that since the farm population has declined from 31,978,000 in 1920 to the 9,712,000 in 1970, and accounting for only 4.7% of our population, one can ignore Rural, or at best, assign it a low national priority.

> Irrespective of the definition used, "Rural means people. It includes men and women following every occupation known who choose to live beyond city limits in housing subdivisions, in towns, and in the open country. It means people with a strong desire for privacy, living space and self-reliance. It means people with a pride in home and family. It means people looking for opportunity who have left the country for the city. Rural means America, our history and much of our dreams.
>
> "Thus, the rural distinction is important because it represents so much of what America has been as well as what it hopes to be. Rural means life at a scale that is comprehensible to the individual. It is important that we preserve and strengthen this option." (1)

1. Coop, James A., "The Meanings of Rural....A Third of Our Nation" 1970 Yearbook of Agriculture.

According to the new urban-rural definition adopted for the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (2) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (3) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (4) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the definition used in 1940, the urban population had been limited to all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in other areas classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The remaining area of the country was classified as rural. The definition of urban area used in the 1940 Census was adopted substantially as stated above at the time of the 1910 Census.

The rural population is divided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. The definition of farm and nonfarm residents used in the 1950 Census differs somewhat from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. Persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm, as were persons in institutions, summer camps, motels, and tourist camps.

The availability of data often times requires that the terms rural and urban be used rather than non-metropolitan and metropolitan. Yet, neither of these terms is discrete nor easy to apply.

POPULATION

Rural means people - almost 45 million - large enough to be the world's ninth largest country.

> "Although declining, its total population still exceeds the combined population of America's 100 largest cities. It is large enough so that rural America may be classified as the world's ninth largest country. (Only China, India, U.S.S.R., U.S., Japan, Indonesia, Pakistan and Brazil have total populations that exceed the rural population of the U.S.). No country in Europe, and only one in Latin America (Brazil) has a total population that exceeds the size of America's rural population."(2)

What is the picture if we look at population density?

> "The accepted minimum measurement of an urban environment is a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. The measure of suburbanization is a population of 500 per square mile. Approximately one-third of the states, 17 to be exact, do not contain a single county with a population density of 500 persons per square mile. Twenty-three states have a population density of less than 50 persons per square mile and 37 states have a density of less than 100 persons per square mile." (3)

The major characteristic of change in U.S. population since World War I has been urbanization. However, the growth of urban population is not a result of population increases in our largest cities. The proportion of the population living in cities over 1 million has experienced a decline since 1930, from 12.3% in 1930 to 9.8% in 1960. Moreover, the proportion of individuals residing in cities of 50,000 or more has remained relatively stable since 1930.

In 1930, the proportion of those living in medium to large cities (over 50,000) was 34.9%; in 1940 it was 34.4%; in 1950 it was 35.7% and in 1960 it was 36.2%.

In other words, the increase in urban population can be accounted for in the growth of small rather than large cities.

(2) Swanson, Gordon I., "Rural Education News" Vol. 22 # 1, March, 1970

(3) IBID

A second major characteristic of the change in population is that the rural sector has become primarily non-farm.

In the past 70 years, while U.S. total population has increased from 76 million to 203 million, and urban population from 30 million to 149 million, the rural population has remained steady at just about 50 million. The farm sector of the rural population, however, has declined from 46 million in 1900, or three-fourths of the rural total, to fewer than 10 million, only one-fifth of the rural population.

TABLE -- 1

Population of the United States by Urban and Rural Residence 1900-70

(In thousands)

Year	Total	Urban	Rural-Farm	Rural-Non-Farm
1900.....	76,212	30,215	45,997	
1910.....	92,228	42,064	50,164	
1920.....	106,022	54,253	31,978	19,790
1930.....	123,203	69,161	30,529	23,513
1940.....	132,165	74,705	30,547	26,912
New definition:[1]				
1950.....	151,326	96,847	23,048	31,431
1960.....	179,323	125,269	15,635	38,410
1970[2].....	203,166	149,281	9,712	44,173

[1]Under the current definition, the urban population is comprised of all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of urbanized areas. In previous years, the urban population was comprised of all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In both definitions, the population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

[2]Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Censuses of Population, 1960-1970.

The following table shows the Rural Population Distribution in the United States based on the 1970 Census.

TABLE 2

Rural Population Distribution

in the United States - 1970 Census

State	Total Population	% Change 1960-1970	Rural Population	% Rural	% Rural Change 1960-1970
Ala.	3,444,165	5.4	1,432,224	41.6	-2.9
Ak.	300,382	32.8	154,870	51.6	+10.3
Ariz.	1,770,900	36.0	362,036	20.4	+9.2
Ark.	1,923,295	7.7	962,430	50.0	-5.7
Calif.	19,953,134	27.0	1,817,089	9.1	-15.2
Colo.	2,207,259	25.8	473,948	21.5	+2.8
Conn.	3,031,709	19.6	686,657	22.6	+24.9
Del.	548,104	22.8	152,535	27.8	-0.6
D. C.	756,510				
Fla.	6,789,443	37.1	1,321,306	19.5	+2.4
Ga.	4,589,575	16.4	1,821,501	39.7	+3.3
Hi.	768,561	21.5	129,878	16.9	-12.7
Id.	712,567	6.8	327,133	45.9	-6.6
Ill.	11,113,976	10.2	1,884,155	17.0	-2.9
Ind.	5,193,669	11.4	1,821,609	35.1	+4.0
Ia.	2,824,376	2.4	1,207,971	42.8	-6.7
Kans.	2,246,578	3.1	761,708	33.9	-10.4
Ky.	3,218,706	5.9	1,534,653	47.7	-8.9
La.	3,641,306	11.8	1,235,156	33.9	+3.2
Me.	992,048	2.4	487,891	49.2	+3.3
Md.	3,922,399		918,464	23.4	+8.5
Mass.	5,689,170	10.5	878,721	15.4	+3.9

TABLE 2 (Continued)

States	Total Population	% Change 1960-1970	Rural Population	% Rural	% Rural Change 1960-1970
Mich.	8,875,083	13.4	2,321,310	26.2	+11.4
Minn.	3,804,971	11.5	1,277,663	33.6	-1.1
Miss.	2,216,912	1.8	1,230,270	55.5	-9.4
Mo.	4,676,501	8.3	1,398,818	29.9	-3.1
Mont.	694,676	2.9	323,733	46.6	-3.7
Nebr.	1,483,493	5.1	570,733	38.5	-11.5
Nev.	488,738	71.3	93,402	19.1	+10.4
N. H.	737,681	21.5	321,641	43.6	+27.1
N. J.	7,168,164	18.2	794,759	11.1	+14.8
N. M.	1,016,000	6.8	307,225	30.2	-5.3
N. Y.	18,190,740	8.4	2,633,254	14.5	
N. C.	5,082,059	11.5	2,796,891	55.0	+1.5
N. D.	617,761	-2.3	344,319	55.7	-16.0
Oh.	10,652,017	9.7	2,626,320	24.7	+1.7
Okla.	2,559,229	9.9	819,092	32.0	-5.1
Ore.	2,091,385	18.2	688,681	32.9	+3.0
Penn.	11,793,909	4.2	3,363,499	28.5	+4.5
R. I.	946,725	10.1	122,422	12.9	+4.5
S. C.	2,590,516		1,358,321	52.4	-3.1
S. D.	665,507	-2.2	368,879	55.4	-10.8
Tenn.	3,923,561	10.0	1,618,380	41.3	-4.9
Tex.	11,196,730	16.9	2,275,784	20.3	-4.9
Ut.	1,059,273	18.9	207,801	19.6	-7.0
Vt.	444,330	14.0	301,441	67.8	+25.6

TABLE 2 (Continued)

States	Total Population	% Change 1960-1970	Rural Population	% Rural	% Rural Change 1960-1970
Va.	4,648,494	17.2	1,713,653	36.9	-2.7
Wash.	3,409,169	19.5	932,701	27.4	+2.5
W. Va.	1,744,237	-6.2	1,064,746	61.0	-7.4
Wis.	4,417,731	11.8	1,506,854	34.1	+5.4
Wyo.	332,416	0.7	131,305	39.5	-7.9
U. S.	203,184,772	13.3	53,884,804	26.5	-3.6

RURAL POVERTY

"Rural Poverty is so widespread and so acute as to be a national disgrace" (3). Although Rural America has almost 30% of the nation's people, it has one half of the nations poverty.

The rural poor live everywhere. There are few, if any, counties in the United States having a rural population which does not have some rural poor. It should be noted that there are regions or sections of the United States heavily concentrated with rural poor. The most concentrated areas of rural poor are: The Southeast and South Central Regions; in Appalachia; in the Black Belt of the South and in the Ozark Region.

This Belt of rural poverty is contiguous with another area of concentration of rural poor, namely the Southwest with its Mexican-American and American Indian population.

Smaller pockets of rural poverty are found in the Northern Great Lakes Region of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; in Northern New England and New York, and also among the Indian populations of the Upper Great Plains.

(3) National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, "The People Left Behind".

The poverty picture, based on 1969 data, is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Poverty Status, By Type of Residence 1969

(Number of persons in thousands)

Residence type	Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent of total
United States	199,849	24,289	12.2
Metropolitan	130,017	12,320	9.5
Central city	57,781	7,760	13.4
Metro ring	72,236	4,560	6.3
Nonmetropolitan	69,831	11,969	17.1

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Consumer Income", P-60, No. 76, table 3.

An analysis of Table 3 shows that:

(a) Almost 25 million Americans are below the poverty level.

(b) The percentage of persons living in poverty in nonmetropolitan areas is almost twice as high as for those living in metropolitan areas.

(c) For the United States, 1 in 8 live in poverty.

(d) For metropplitan areas the poverty ratio is almost 1 person in every 11.

(e) For every 7 persons living in Central City 1 is below the poverty level.

(f) For those living in suburbia only 1 in 15 is poor.

(g) One out of every 6 living in nonmetropolitan areas is poor.

Although numerically there are more poor white people; a higher percentage of poor is found among Negroes as is shown by Table 4.

TABLE 4

Persons by Poverty Status, By Type of Residence, 1969

(Number of persons in thousands)

Residence type	White			Negro		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of Total
United States.....	175,231	16,668	9.5	22,349	7,214	32.3
Metropolitan.....	112,440	8,200	7.3	15,824	3,855	24.4
Central city.....	44,392	4,527	10.2	12,439	3,068	24.7
Metro ring.....	68,049	3,674	5.4	3,384	786	23.2
Nonmetropolitan.....	62,791	8,468	13.5	6,525	3,359	51.5

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Consumer Income," P-60, No. 76, table 3.

The above table shows that:

(a) In 1969, there were 16,668,000 white people in poverty and 7,214,000 Negroes. This means that approximately one (1) in every ten (10) whites are poor while the odds are that three (3) in ten (10) Negroes are poor.

(b) In metropolitan areas 7.3% of white people are poverty stricken while 24% of the Negro residents are in this economic category.

(c) In nonmetropolitan areas 13.5% of the white population is poor, over 50% of the Negro population is poor. In other words, 1 in 7 rural whites is poor while 1 out of every 2 rural Negroes is poor.

Another group of rural poor, often overlooked and ignored are the 800,000 agricultural workers who follow the crops. These migrants may be based in Southern and Central California, the Rio Grande Valley of Texas and Southern Florida. From these "Home Bases" they move from state to state harvesting the crops.

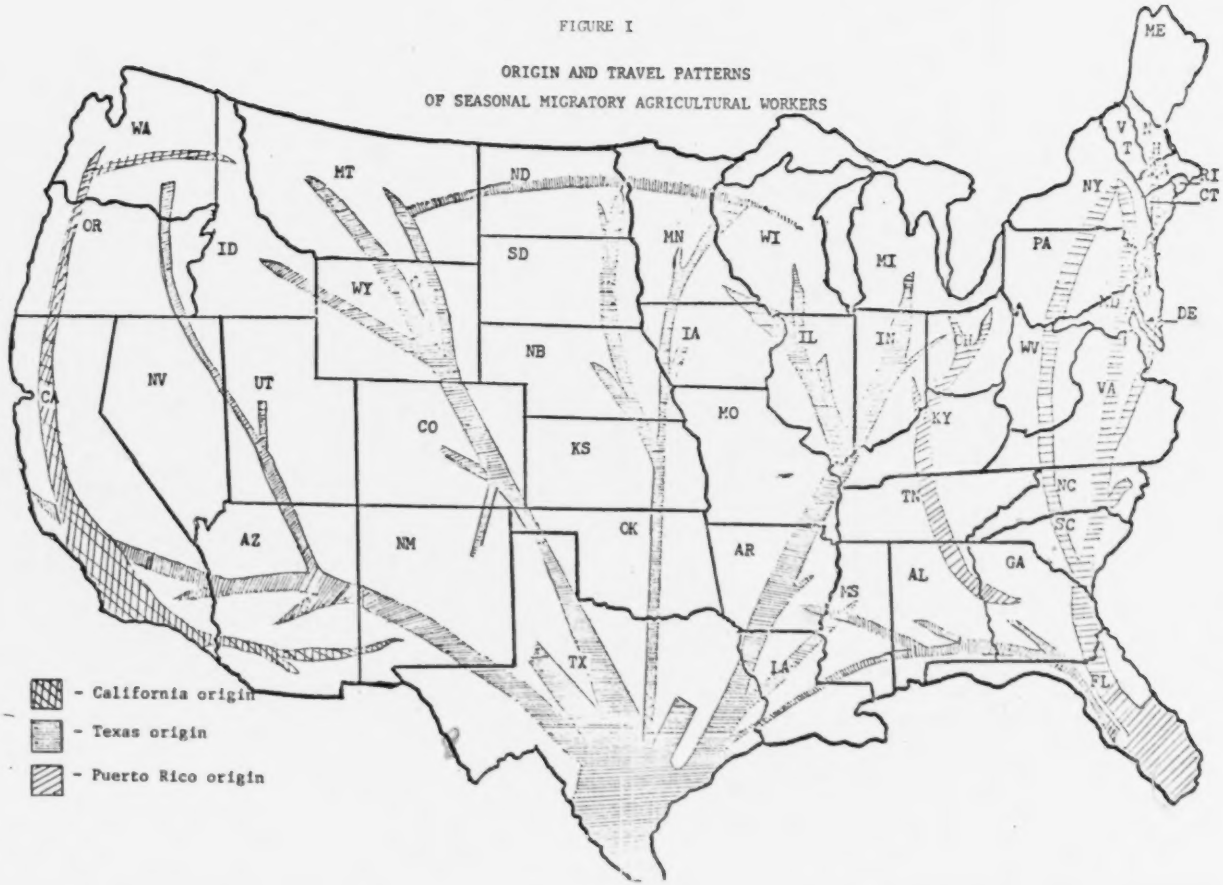
> The migratory workers engage in a common occupation, but their cohesion is scarcely greater than that of pebbles on the seashore. Each harvest collects and regroups them. They live under a common condition, but create no techniques for meeting common problems. The public acknowledges the existence of migrants, yet declines to accept them as full members of the community. As crops ripen, farmers anxiously await their coming; as the harvest closes, the community with equal anxiety, awaits their going. (4)

Figure 1 depicts the travel patterns of migratory agricultural workers.

(4) National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty; "The People Left Behind"

FIGURE I

ORIGIN AND TRAVEL PATTERNS
OF SEASONAL MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS



CHAPTER II

THE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS WITHIN THE U.S. IN 1970

A STUDY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS CONCLUDES THAT (a) RURAL PEOPLE DO NOT SHARE PROPORTIONATELY IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS; (b) OUTLAYS FOR DEFENSE, NASA, AND AEC FAVOR THE LARGER AND HIGHER INCOME URBAN AREAS; (c) FEDERAL PROGRAMS ARE FAILING TO MEET THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT NEEDS; AND (d) FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR AGRICULTURE AND NATIONAL RESOURCES ARE CONCENTRATED IN NON-METROPOLITAN COUNTIES HAVING PRONOUNCED POPULATION DECLINES AND HIGH PER CAPITA INCOME.

EMPHASIS IS GIVEN TO RURAL HOUSING, HEALTH CARE AND EDUCATION BECAUSE THEY PLAY A MAJOR PART IN DETERMINING THE "QUALITY OF LIVING" AVAILABLE TO RURAL DWELLERS.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS WITHIN THE U.S. IN 1970

The Economic Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its report "The Economic and Social Conditions of Rural America in the 1970's" (1) surveyed some 242 Federal Programs which comprised 74.7% of all Federal Programs.

These 242 programs were divided into four categories for analysis as follows:

(1) Human Resource Development

Includes programs of income maintenance, education, vocational rehabilitation, health services, employment opportunities and manpower training and development, and programs for American Indians.

(2) Community Development

Includes programs of urban renewal, health service construction, development loans and grants, housing loans and transportation.

(3) Agriculture and Natural Resources

Includes direct payment to farmers, conservation programs, and farm loan programs of the Department of Agriculture and Parks and Forest programs of the Department of Interior.

(4) Defense, NASA, and AEC

Includes all programs of the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautical and Space Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

(1) Committee on Government Operations, U.S. Senate, 91st Congress; "The Economic and Social Conditions of Rural America in the 1970's"

From this study the following conclusions were drawn:

(1) Nonmetropolitan residents do not share proportionately in the distribution of outlays of many Federal Programs. Overall, nonmetropolitan areas receive about 27 percent of all outlays, though they account for 30 percent or more of the total population. But more important than the slight aggregate disparity, is the extent to which nonmetropolitan areas fail to share proportionately in the benefits of specific programs.

Federal spending for human resources, for example, has greatly favored metropolitan counties. This is illustrated by the following comparisons for counties experiencing pronounced population declines: (a) per capita Federal welfare payments were roughly four times greater in metropolitan than in nonmetropolitan counties, (b) per capita outlays for health services were four times greater in metropolitan counties, and (c) per capita Federal outlays for manpower training and development were three times greater in metropolitan counties. Despite a greater incidence of substandard housing in nonmetropolitan counties per capita Federal outlays there were only half as large as in metropolitan counties. While nonmetropolitan counties accounted for two-thirds of all substandard housing units in 1968, they received only 16 percent of all housing assistance.

The distribution of program funds for low income families with children is particularly disparate as is shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED POPULATIONS, AND FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS AMONG METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS

(In percent)

Item	Agency	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan
Total population[1]		64.9	35.1
Poverty population:			
Total		50.7	49.3
Less than 6 years in age		53.6	46.4
6 to 17 years in age		50.0	50.0
65 years in age and older		48.7	51.3
Under 18 years in age female headed households		63.7	36.3
Unemployed persons, 16 years and over		65.2	34.8
Adults with less than 8 years of schooling		54.7	45.3
Human resource development:			
Deprived children education (title 1)	HEW	59	41
Headstart and Headstart follow-through	HEW	64	36
Basic adult education	HEW	90	10
Higher education opportunity grants	HEW	67	33
Neighborhood health centers	OEO	89	11
Old age assistance	HEW	53	47
Aid to families with dependent children	HEW	76	24
Child welfare services	HEW	80	20
MDTA-Institional training	Labor	63	37
Neighborhood Youth Corps	do	69	31

[1] Population data from U.S. Bureau of Census. Current Population Reports, series P-23, No. 37, "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: 1970 and 1960," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

Though nonmetropolitan areas account for about half of all children between the ages of 6 to 17 years in families with income below the poverty level, these areas received only 41 percent of the outlays for Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, 36 percent of Headstart and Head-start Follow-through, 24 percent of Aid to Families With Dependent Children, and 20 percent of all Child Welfare Services funds.

(2) Federal outlays for Defense, NASA, and AEC far overshadow outlays for the other program categories and heavily favor the larger, higher income urban areas. Outlays for these programs account for nearly half (42 percent) of all outlays examined. And, over $8 of every $10 spent for these programs went to metropolitan areas, leaving them with a per capita figure twice that of the nonmetropolitan counties. In the highly urban areas, per capita defense outlays were highest where population was declining fastest while in the less urbanized places higher defense outlays were associated with higher rates of population growth. Though this analysis did not seek to identify causal relationships between Federal program outlays and regional development, the association of nonmetropolitan population growth with higher defense outlays is as suggestive of causation as any found in the study.

(3) In the absence of a unified national development policy, programs narrow in scope and limited in objective are failing to effectively meet this country's development needs. Though sparsely populated rural areas clearly have pressing human resource needs, as mentioned above, they receive a disproportionately small share of the available assistance. However, these same areas have received a significant large share of development loans (mainly for water and sewer systems, electrification,

and telephone). In the long-term interest of both metro and non-metropolitan growth, a distribution that provides a more equitable input of human resources assistance and development loans is suggested.

(4) Federal outlays for agriculture and natural resources tend to be concentrated in nonmetropolitan counties with pronounced population declines but comparatively high per capita incomes. On a per capita basis, such outlays were (a) twice as great in high income nonmetropolitan counties as in their low income counterparts and (b) over four times as great in counties with pronounced population declines as in fast-growing counties.

A serious reappraisal of the existing distribution of Federal outlays and the reasons for that distribution is necessary if we are to insure the equitable distribution of government services among all Americans irrespective of residence.

Important aspects which determine "quality of living" available to people includes housing, health services and education. On each count those living in rural areas lack adequate housing, adequate health services, and adequate financing for education to meet the challenge of the time.

Tools to measure "quality of living" are difficult to find. There is ample evidence to indicate that metropolitan areas surpass nonmetropolitan areas in the availablity of adequate housing, adequate health care and in some aspects of education.

RURAL HOUSING

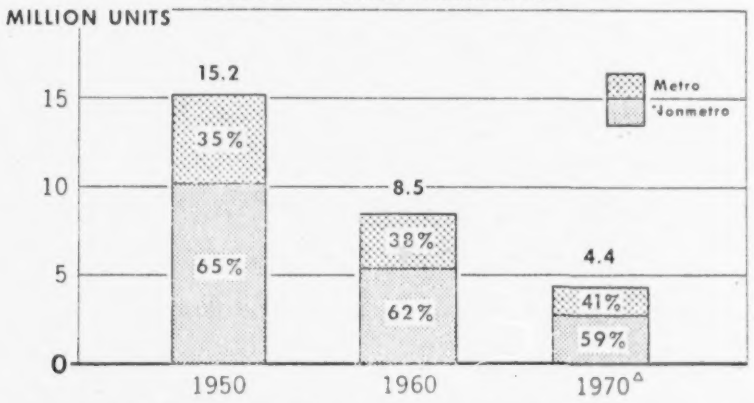
Decent housing is one of the most important components for satisfying rural living. It contributes to the well being of people as well as creating community satisfaction.

During the past 20 to 25 years the housing picture has indeed improved. However, 60% of all sub-standard housing is found in rural areas as contrasted to 65% in 1950. The following table gives the picture based on the most current data available

TABLE 6

United States

OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS BY METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE*



* INCLUDES DILAPIDATED UNITS AND UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
Δ ESTIMATED FROM CENSUS DATA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — NEG. ERS 8213-71 (3) — ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

This housing improvement is probably related to the reduction in the number of families existing on poverty level incomes as well as the fact that in rural areas there were more new housing construction and renovation than new households.

In 1950, more than one-third of all the housing in the United States was below standard. By the year 1970, it was down to one-fourteenth - a drastic decline in 20 years from 15.2 million to 4.4 million sub-standard housing.

Sub-standard units in rural areas declined from over 10 million in 1950 to 2.6 million in 1970; in urban areas the number of occupied sub-standard housing dropped from 5 million in 1950 to under 2 million in 1970. It should be noted that in 1970, 12% of the 19.5 million occupied housing in rural areas lacked complete plumbing as compared to only 3% in urban areas.

RURAL HEALTH SERVICES

One of the major social deficits in rural America is the availability of quality health care. Although it is difficult to adequately measure the quality of health care, the available evidence shows that metropolitan areas surpass non-metropolitan areas in specific types of health care.

Most rural areas compete relatively well in terms of availability of general practitioners as shown in the following table.

TABLE 7

Health personnel per 100,000 population

	GP's (1966)	Dentists (1964)	Active nurses (1962)	Pharmacists (1962)
Greater metropolitan counties (1,000,000 or more inhabitants)	34	70	328	81
Lesser metropolitan counties (50,000 to 1,000,000)	28	52	340	65
Counties next to metropolitan areas	35	39	254	51
Isolated semirural counties (have at least 1 township with 2,500)	36	39	243	56
Isolated rural counties	33	27	126	45

Source: Health Care in Rural America, ERS-451, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, July 1970.

However, the more rural a county is, the poorer its health service are likely to be. In 1964, there were 27 dentists per 100,000 population serving the isolated rural counties as compared to the 70 dentists available per 100,00 population in the large populous (1,000,000 or more) metropolitan counties.

There is a shortage of medical specialists serving the rural population. This is illustrated in Table 8.

TABLE 8

Specialists and hospital-based physicians (1966)

	Per 100,000 population	Per 100 hospital beds
Greater metropolitan counties	137	34
Lesser metropolitan counties	95	25
Counties next to metro areas	38	12
Isolated semirural counties	45	11
Isolated rural counties	8	4

Source: Health Care in Rural America, ERS-451, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, July 1970.

The number of specialists ranged from a high of 137 per hundred thousand population in the large metropolitan countries to 8 per 100,00 population in the isolated rural counties.

Rural counties may have more hospitals than urban counties, but they are often smaller, inadequately staffed, poorly equipped and lack out-patient and extended care facilities.

Hospitals accredited by Joint Commission on American Hospitals in 1966 was porportionately lower in rural counties than in metro countied with central cities as is shown below.

TABLE 9

Percent of hospitals accredited

Region	Metro counties with central cities	Nonmetro counties
Northeast	90	79
North Central	82	47
South	69	37
West	73	42
United States	78	45

Source: Health Care in Rural America, ERS-451, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, July 1970

Another index of the quality of health care is the infant mortality rate. Infant mortality rates are related to residence and income level. The rate is lowest in the greater metropolitan counties and high per capita income areas as shown in the following table.

TABLE 10

Infant mortality rate by color, county group, and per capita income group of States: United States, 1961–65

[Exclusive of fetal deaths. Rate is deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.]

County group	United States	Per capita income group of States (1963–65)		
		High (17 States) [1]	Middle (17 States)	Low (17 States)
Total infants:				
All county groups	25.1	23.5	24.7	29.3
Metropolitan	24.1	23.5	24.2	27.1
Greater [2]	24.0	24.0	23.9	25.5
Lesser [3]	24.2	22.7	26.8	27.2
Adjacent	25.5	22.5	25.0	29.9
Isolated	28.1	24.6	25.9	31.1
Semirural [4]	27.9	24.0	25.7	31.1
Rural	29.2	30.4	26.8	30.7
White infants:				
All county groups	22.0	21.3	22.3	23.3
Metropolitan	21.4	21.1	21.7	21.8
Greater [2]	21.0	20.9	21.1	21.3
Lesser [3]	22.5	21.8	22.2	21.8
Adjacent	22.6	21.8	23.0	23.7
Isolated	23.8	22.8	23.4	24.5
Semirural [4]	23.6	22.7	23.4	24.4
Rural	24.2	23.6	23.5	24.8
Nonwhite infants:				
All county groups	41.1	37.0	41.7	45.3
Metropolitan	38.2	36.7	39.4	41.1
Greater [2]	37.7	37.5	38.2	38.5
Lesser [3]	38.9	33.9	41.0	41.3
Adjacent	45.0	38.6	45.9	46.0
Isolated	48.1	43.8	47.7	48.7
Semirural [4]	47.8	39.1	48.1	48.8
Rural	49.5	63.8	47.0	48.8

[1] Includes District of Columbia.
[2] Population of 1,000,000 or more.
[3] Population of 50,000 to 1,000,000.
[4] Contains an incorporated place of 2,500 or more.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics. Department of Commerce. Survey of Current Business, August 1966.

Children and young people residing in metropolitan counties had the highest number of visits to both physicians and dentists per person per year. Those living on farms had the lowest number of visits to physicians and dentists.

As the cost of providing health care skyrockets, the income position of rural Americans and their ability to adequately provide these essential services become increasingly critical factors influencing the quality of rural living. Rural areas are not currently competitive with urban centers in providing quality health care. Unless this trend is reversed, the quality of rural living will continue to go down.

EDUCATION

In the past 40 years, there has been a dramatic reduction in the number of public school districts in the United States from more than 127,000 in 1932 to 16,771 in 1971. The table below illustrates this decline:

NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Years	Number
1932	127,649
1948	105,971
1953	67,075
1961	36,402
1971	16,771

School District Reorganization and school consolidation are among the most significant accomplishments throughout most of rural America, and this trend can be expected to continue. Reorganized school districts and consolidated schools, with the help of fleets of school buses, have made a high school education accessible to many youths who previously were denied a high school education.

However extensively positive these changes have been, most schools in rural areas remain small. Despite all the reorganizing to date, over 30 percent of the school systems enroll 300 or fewer students; over 75 percent of them have an enrollment of less than 2,500. More than one-third of the students enrolled attend schools with under 5,000 students.

The following table "Distribution of Operating Local Public Systems By Size of System: United States: Fall 1971 makes these comparisons most vivid.

TABLE 11

DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATING LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS, BY SIZE OF SYSTEM: UNITED STATES, FALL 1971

Size of system	Public school systems		Public school pupils	
	Number	Percent	Number[1]	Percent
Total operating systems	16,771	100.0	45,115,164	100.0
Systems with 300 pupils or more	11,675	69.6	44,552,210	98.8
25,000 or more	184	1.1	13,247,458	29.4
10,000 to 24,999	558	3.3	8,198,133	18.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,110	6.6	7,725,266	17.1
2,500 to 4,999	2,026	12.1	7,096,504	15.7
1,000 to 2,499	3,506	20.9	5,741,499	12.7
600 to 999	1,931	11.5	1,504,080	3.3
300 to 599	2,360	14.1	1,039,270	2.3
Systems with less than 300 pupils	5,096	30.4	562,954	1.2

76% (over 3/4) = Under 2,500 19% of pupils = 8.8 million

89% = Under 5,000 35% of pupils = 15.9 million

Approximately 30% of all children attending public schools are enrolled in 181 districts. Each of these large school districts have enrollments of 25,000 or more. They comprise only 1% of the 16,771 operating school districts.

There are only 29 school districts with over 100,000 pupil population as shown in the following table.

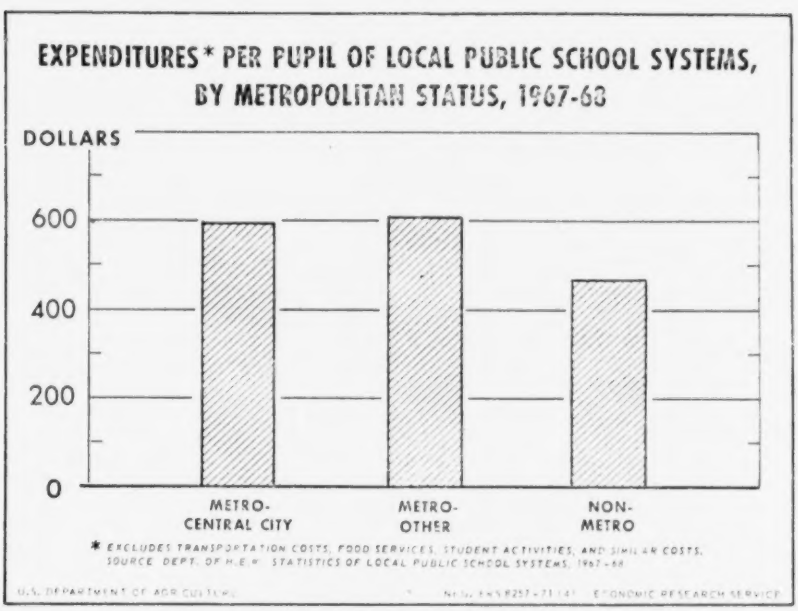
TABLE 12

School Districts Enrolling over 100,000 Pupils

Rank	Name of unit, city, and State	Pupils 1970-71
1	New York City, Brooklyn, N.Y.	1,143,853
2	Los Angeles Unif, Los Angeles, CA	738,281
3	Puerto Rico, Hato Rey, PR	668,520
4	City of Chicago, Chicago, IL	537,441
5	Philadelphia City, Philadelphia, PA	291,494
6	Detroit City, Detroit, MI	266,231
7	Dade County, Miami, FL	238,854
8	Houston Isd, Houston, TX	221,960
9	Baltimore City, Baltimore, MD	191,438
10	Hawaii, Honolulu, HI	181,147
11	Dallas Isd, Dallas, TX	161,869
12	Prince Georges County, Upr Marlboro, MD	159,491
13	Memphis City, Memphis, TN	148,513
14	Cleveland, Cleveland, OH	145,166
15	District of Columbia, Washington, DC	144,326
16	Baltimore County, Towson, MD	133,830
17	Fairfax County, Fairfax, VA	133,067
18	San Diego City Unif, San Diego, CA	128,489
19	Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI	126,690
20	Montgomery County, Rockville, MD	125,315
21	Duval County, Jacksonville, FL	120,632
22	Broward County, Ft. Lauderdale, FL	117,034
23	St Louis City, St Louis, MO	110,536
24	Columbus, Columbus, OH	110,185
25	Orleans Parish, New Orleans, LA	107,577
26	San Francisco Unif, San Francisco, CA	105,892
27	Atlanta City, Atlanta, GA	104,246
28	Hillsborough County, Tampa, FL	103,897
29	Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN	100,280
	TOTAL	6,915,186

Expenditures per pupil is one widely used index of quality of the educational enterprise. The higher the per pupil expenditure the higher the educational quality. The lower the per pupil expenditure, the poorer the quality of education is likely to be. Expenditure per pupil is shown in the following table.

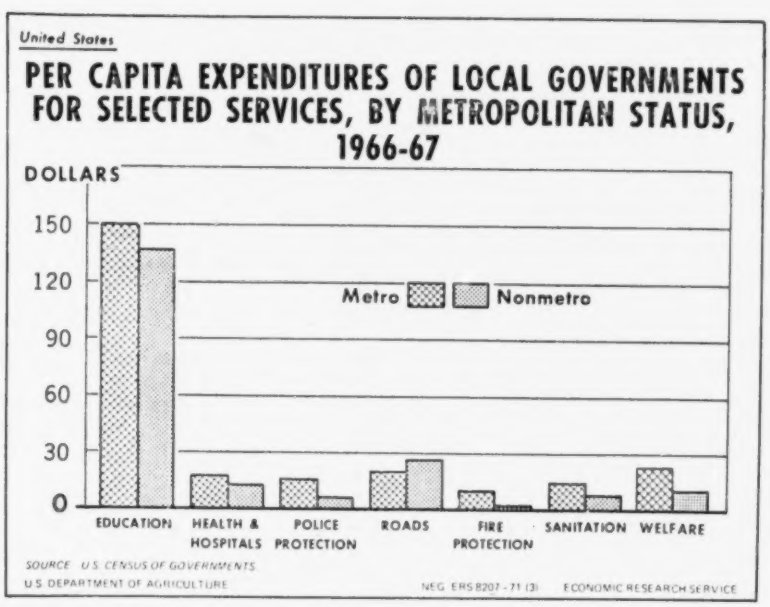
TABLE 13



On the average, rural areas spend only about 75% as much per pupil as urban areas. It should be noted that these figures have been adjusted by excluding transportation costs, school lunches, and other similar expenditures which do not contribute directly to the educational process.

Sometimes per capita expenditures for education are used as a rough measure of educational quality. Using this index once again the metropolitan areas provide higher levels of community services than rural areas can afford as the following table shows.

TABLE 14



In 1966-67 per capita expenditures for education was $150 for metropolitan communities and only $135 for nonmetropolitan areas. The same situation holds true for health and hospitals, police protection, fire protection, sanitation and welfare. Differential in per capita expenditures for welfare and sanitation are most glaring - over twice as much spent per capita by local governments in metropolitan communities as in nonmetropolitan communities. Only in per capita expenditures for roads did nonmetropolitan communities spend more than metropolitan communities. This is directly related to the relative sparcity of population of rural communities as compared to rural communities.

There has been an improvement in the levels of educational attainment in the past decade. The following table gives the data for March 1970.

TABLE 15

Educational attainment of persons 25 years and over, by color and residence, March 1970

Age and residence	Percent of population with—			
	8 years of school or less		12 years of school or more	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Total	26.1	43.0	57.4	33.7
Metropolitan areas	22.1	36.0	61.5	38.8
Nonmetropolitan areas	33.2	60.9	50.0	20.6
Nonfarm	31.7	59.1	51.2	21.6
Farm	43.1	74.5	42.0	11.9
25 to 44 years	11.8	22.4	71.6	47.9
Metropolitan areas	9.4	18.0	74.7	52.2
Nonmetropolitan areas	16.5	36.3	65.9	34.2
Nonfarm	15.9	34.3	66.2	35.3
Farm	21.8	54.1	62.3	23.7
45 years and over	36.8	63.1	46.6	19.9
Metropolitan areas	32.1	55.7	51.2	24.2
Nonmetropolitan areas	44.9	78.9	38.7	10.5
Nonfarm	43.4	77.9	40.0	11.3
Farm	53.5	86.4	31.9	4.6

Source: Manpower Report of the President, April 1971, p. 132.

Education attainment among nonmetro whites, two out of three (65.9%) for those between the ages 25-44, compared to less than two out of five (38.7%) of those 45 years of age or older. Although for Negroes, improvement has been rapid, their educational level lagg behind that of Whites. In nonmetropolitan areas, three-fourths of the Negro farm population 25 years and older had 8 years of schooling or less, compared with three-fifths of non-farm and 36% in metropolitan areas. Eighty-six percent of the Negro farm population 45 or older had 8 years or less schooling. More than 50% of those in the age group 25 to 44 years had attained this level of education. Under one-fourth (23.7%) were high school graduates. Yet 90% of all federal funds earmarked for basic adult education are allocated to those residing in urban areas.

The Presidents National Advisory Committee on Rural Poverty pointed out in its report "The People Left Behind" that:

(a) Schooling in low-income areas is as inadequate as incomes! Rural people generally have poorer schooling and are more severely handicapped by lack of education than are city people. Few rural poor adults have attained the general rural average of 8.8 years of schooling.

(b) Low educational levels seem to be self-perpetuating. When the head of a rural poor family has no schooling, his children are handicapped in their efforts to get an education.

(c) Rural people, handicapped educationally, have an especially difficult time acquiring new skills, getting new jobs, or otherwise adjusting to society's increasing organizations.

(d) The rural poor who lack education either concentrate on low-paying jobs in rural areas or swell the ranks of the underemployed in urban areas.

(e) Many people in underdeveloped areas have developed a culture of poverty. The poor have a different set of values, for example, education to the middle class stands as a road to self-betterment, but to some poor it has become an obstacle to surmount until one can go to work.

The following quotation from the report of the Commission is most appropriate....

> Rural adults and youth are the product of an educational system that has historically short-change-rural people. The extent to which rural people have been denied equality of educational opportunity is evident from both the products of the educational system and the resources that go into the system. On both counts, the quality of rural education ranks low.

CHAPTER III

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RURAL POVERTY

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RURAL POVERTY'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON EDUCATION, HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE, AND HOUSING.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ISSUED EXECUTIVE ORDER 11306 ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1966 WHICH CREATED THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RURAL POVERTY. THIS COMMISSION WAS CHARGED WITH THREE TASKS. (1) TO MAKE A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF AMERICAN RURAL LIFE; (2) TO EVALUATE EXISTING PROGRAMS; AND (3) TO DEVELOP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY LOCAL, STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS OR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. THE COMMISSION ISSUED ITS REPORT "THE PEOPLE LEFT BEHIND" IN SEPTEMBER 1967.

THE COMMISSIONS RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING EDUCATION, HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE, AND HOUSING ARE LISTED IN THIS SECTION BECAUSE THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IS KEY TO SOLVING RURAL PROBLEMS. UNFORTUNATELY, FEW, IF ANY OF THE COMMISSIONS RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED.

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RURAL POVERTY RECOMMENDS:

1. That every child beginning at age 3 have an opportunity to participate in a good school program and that wherever possible, school programs be operated by or in cooperation with the school system that have continuing responsibility for the education of the children. Preschool programs should involve a normal distribution of children from different social and economic environments.

2. That every elementary school system have access on a continuing basis to specialists in the early childhood education of socially and economically disadvantaged children.

3. That Federal funds be appropriated to enable the States to raise salaries of teachers in rural schools so that they may be competive with salaries of the better urban schools.

4. That private foundations and industry take a more active interest in the quality of rural school teachers and set up a system of awards for excellence.

5. That an "educational extension service" be created to facilitate the adoption and effective use of new educational technology in elementary and secondary schools.

6. That Federal, State, and local governments take the necessary action to provide a more effective guidance and counseling program in rural schools.

7. That parents and students at appropriate ages be involved at all levels in the planning and development of school programs.

8. That programs providing part-time work both in school and out of school be extended to every rural school system in the country.

9. That every needy child be provided books free of charge.

10. That the Federal Government in cooperation with the States develop and expand occupational education programs that will enable students to adapt to a changing society. Such programs should be developed at the elementary, high school, and post high school levels.

11. That States establish uniform criteria for the organization and administration of school systems within States.

12. That a substantial increase be made in Federal funds and technical services to help State education agencies develop a more effective program, including supportive services for rural school systems.

13. That Federal grants be expanded for the education of migrant children.

14. That adult education programs be coupled with education programs for children of migrant workers on an expanded scale.

15. That Federal grants be made to local educational agencies that enroll a significant number of students whose mother tongue is not English to develop bilingual and other special programs to overcome the communications problem.

The National Committee further recommends:

16. That at all levels schools assist, through the curriculum, textbooks, and other resources in the development of a positive sense of identity and pride within and between all children, furthermore, that curriculum materials be developed and utilized with these objectives in mind.

17. That a classroom seat be provided for every Indian child of school age.

18. That the schools serve as a focal point of community life with significant and meaningful involvement of Indian people, including local control. It is further recommended that education of Indian children be in day schools located as close to the homes of Indian children as possible.

19. That community development be used as a key element in Indian education and that schools be staffed with people trained in this area. Indian education should serve the total educational needs of the tribe and community and not be confined to the education of children.

20. That Indian history, biographies, and culture be included in the school curriculum as a means of assisting Indian youth in acquiring a positive self-image.

21. That in schools wherein Indian students are in a minority a special effort be made to meet their unique needs.

22. That a comprehensive program of research on Indian education be conducted, including examination of curricula, teaching procedures, followup studies of graduates and dropouts, and local control and involvement.

23. That immediate action be taken to implement proposals by the Commission on Civil Rights to eliminate racial isolation in the public schools in the interests of both students and teachers.

24. That government at all levels give priority attention to improving the quality of schools that have in the past served a student body that was predominantly Negro.

25. That rural school personnel exercise greater initiative in using the resources of the school to serve the whole community, and that foundations, industry, and labor groups give greater support to schools in developing activities related to community problems.

26. That States that do not now have a state-wide compulsory school attendance law take immediate steps to enact one.

27. That the Federal and State governments step up present efforts to eliminate illiteracy and increase the level of general education among adults, and that other institutions and agencies serving rural people, such as churches, community organizations, business organizations, labor unions, Cooperative Extension Service, and agricultural agencies, be enlisted in support of the programs.

28. That Federal funds be appropriated and earmarked to create management consultant teams to work intensively with low income farmers around 45 years of age and older.

29. That Cooperative Extension in cooperation with the Employment Service and other rural agencies provide younger low income farmers with the information they need to decide whether to stay in farming or seek non-farm employment. Moreover, if a decision is made to stay in farming, appropriate rural agencies should provide intensive assistance to help them develop a viable farming operation.

30. That the Federal Government provide funds to create homemaking teams composed of professional and subprofessional aids to work intensively with all low income rural families.

31. That the Cooperative Extension Service devote more of its efforts toward development of a comprehensive youth program that focuses on the total development of the individual. This may involve less emphasis on 4-H clubs.

32. That the land-grant universities concentrate more research and extension education resources to problems of people and communities in adjusting to changes brought about as a result of economic growth and development.

33. That each State select one university or university complex which will develop, as an integral part of the university, a program of continuing education and public service.

THE HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ARE:

1. That cancellation of educational loans in return for service in rural areas under the Health Professions' Educational Assistance Act be extended to cover a wider variety of professional and subprofessional health manpower than is now covered.

2. That Federal funds available under the Health Professions' Educational Assistance Act be used much more extensively to construct medical and dental schools and to encourage innovations in education and training which promote the efficient practice of medicine.

3. That a corps of subprofessional health personnel working under the supervision of doctors and dentists be developed and trained.

4. That a National Rural Health Corps of trained volunteer health personnel be established to work in rural areas with serious health needs.

5. That the Federal Government encourage and promote the development of group practices, especially prepaid group practices in rural areas, and assist in establishing facilities to be used for this purpose.

6. That high quality home care programs be developed to serve the elderly and the chronically ill in rural areas.

7. That community health centers tied into a regional system of hospital and specialized services be developed in rural areas.

8. That a national program of comprehensive dental care for children be developed with special provisions to meet the needs of the poor in rural areas.

9. That maximum use be made of available Federal funds to provide adequate care for mental illness and mental retardation to all through such programs as subsidized multi-county mental health centers.

10. That modern techniques of communication and transportation be effectively used to serve the isolated rural areas and to bring the rural physician into close association with regional health centers.

11. That public health agencies in rural counties and multi-county districts be strengthened, their role in the community be expanded, and the services offered be updated to meet the current needs of the people in keeping with national health goals.

12. That the Federal Government immediately develop a comprehensive program to meet the medical care needs of rural America.

13. That the Federal Government act at the earliest possible moment to support and administer programs which will provide adequate medical treatment for low income residents of rural areas.

14. That the Migrant Health Act be renewed in 1968 with sufficient funds to expand the program in terms of geographic coverage and services offered.

15. That the Federal Government act with urgency to bring the health of our Indian people up to the national level.

THE RURAL HOUSING RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ARE:

1. That funds for rent supplements be greatly increased to provide rental housing for the rural poor.

2. That countywide housing authorities with-in area development districts be established for the purpose of administering a program of public housing in rural areas.

3. That the States create statewide, nonprofit housing corporations through which private and public interests can combine to provide housing.

4. That Federal funds for mutual self-help housing be appropriated to extend and place on a sustaining basis the experimental program such as that of the Farmers Home Administration.

5. That Congress be requested to increase greatly appropriations for grants and loans for the repair and construction of housing for low income rural families.

6. That the rural housing programs be centralized and that a substantial portion of housing appropriations be earmarked specifically for rural housing.

7. That the Commission on Equal Opportunity in Housing, created by Executive Order 11063, be fully implemented.

8. That Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 be enforced to prohibit any federally insured bank, mutual savings bank, or savings and loan institutions from discriminating, on the basis of race, in making home mortgage loans, or from making home mortgage loans to persons who do not give legally enforceable assurance that they will sell or lease on a non-discriminatory basis.

9. That the Congress enact the Fair Housing legislation now pending before it in the Administration's Civil Rights Bill.

10. That a unit of the agency administering rural housing administer a comprehensive housing program for Indian Americans, and that sufficient funds be appropriated to bring the housing for them to a par with that for other Americans as soon as possible.

CHAPTER IV

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

THIS CHAPTER CONTAINS A SERIES OF TABLES WHICH FURTHER DOCUMENT THE SHORT CHANGING OF RURAL PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS. IN THESE TABLES TWO MAJOR GROUPINGS WERE USED - METROPOLITAN STATUS AND URBAN ORIENTATION. DEFINITIONS OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN ORIENTATION ARE -

(1) HIGHLY URBAN COUNTIES - Counties having (a) 85% or more urban population and 100 or more persons per square mile or (b) 50% or more urban population and 500 or more persons per square mile.

(2) URBAN COUNTIES - Less than 85% urban and between 100 and 499.9 persons per square mile.

(3) SEMI-ISOLATED URBAN COUNTIES - 50 to 100% urban with less than 100 persons per square mile.

(4) DENSELY SETTLED RURAL COUNTIES - Less than 50% urban with 50 to 99.9 persons per square mile.

(5) SPARSELY SETTLED RURAL WITH URBAN POPULATION - Less than 50% urban and having less than 50 persons per square mile.

(6) SPARSELY SETTLED RURAL COUNTIES HAVING NO URBAN POPULATION - no urban population and having fewer than 50 persons per square mile.

TABLE 1

TOTAL PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS BY METROPOLITAN STATUS AND URBAN ORIENTATION OF COUNTY, FISCAL 1970

Item	Total	Metropolitan status		Urban orientation					
		SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated rural	Densely settled rural	Sparsely settled rural with urban population	Sparsely settled rural without urban population
Per capita income, 1967:									
Lowest decile	$497		$497		$447	$398	$458	$489	$522
2d to 5th decile	570	$595	568	$485	584	641	436	556	761
5th to 9th decile	763	786	718	837	656	874	468	720	1,101
Highest decile	796	779	1,317	808	628	1,012	392	1,047	2,534
Per capita income growth, 1959-67:									
Lowest decile	863	899	823	913	1,054	895	434	600	722
2d to 5th decile	736	765	595	802	575	759	439	572	667
5th to 9th decile	731	878	674	1,107	743	849	450	615	746
Highest decile	919	1,362	909		732	1,453	526	739	1,224
Population growth, 1960-70:									
Less than -5.0 percent	931	1,354	762	1,494	480	807	536	717	981
-5.0 to 0 percent	751	827	620	881	537	752	482	577	602
0.1 to 13.3 percent	605	619	577	622	552	783	446	581	618
Greater than U.S. average (13.3 percent)	819	835	752	379	721	917	408	567	811
Contiguity:									
Rural counties contiguous with-									
Other rural counties	621		621				494	635	735
Urban or semi-isolated urban counties	600	500	604				436	618	853
Highly urban	522	476	536				460	560	646
Urban and semi-isolated counties contiguous with-									
Highly urban counties	643	656	616		596	796			
All other counties	752	741	760		684	852			
Highly urban counties	815	811	1,083	815					
All counties	745	779	668	815	641	835	449	612	808

Note: The reliability of per capita Federal outlays by county subgroups depend on the number of counties within each subgroup. For instance, densely settled rural counties within the highest income decile numbered only 15 whereas there was only 1 urban county in the lowest income decile. Caution should be used in interpreting outlays for a subgroup representing a small number of counties. On the other hand, per capita Federal outlays accruing to subgroups which include a larger number of counties should be reliable.

TABLE 2

PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BY METROPOLITANS STATUS AND URBAN ORIENTATION OF COUNTY, Fiscal Year 1970

Item	Metropolitan status			Urban orientation					
	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsely settled rural with urban population	Sparsely settled rural without urban population
Per capita income, 1967:									
Lowest decile	$288		$288		$393	$231	$261	$278	$302
2d to 5th decile	281	$253	283	$306	253	284	259	290	328
5th to 9th decile	258	252	271	244	258	284	243	296	314
Highest decile	274	275	244	282	212	223	212	276	352
Per capita income growth, 1959-67:									
Lowest decile	277	279	274	277	253	278	250	290	325
2d to 5th decile	268	266	280	272	216	282	251	295	319
5th to 9th decile	263	245	271	223	252	274	246	291	309
Highest decile	287	146	290		248	248	285	272	336
Population growth, 1960-70:									
Less than -5.0 percent	403	610	320	668	326	315	338	306	328
-5.0 to 0 percent	312	324	292	329	292	304	273	291	301
0.1 to 13.3 percent	265	264	267	263	255	276	246	288	321
Greater than U.S. average (13.3 percent)	237	233	252	234	233	259	215	270	299
Contiguity:									
Rural counties contiguous with-									
Other rural counties	317		317				314	287	375
Urban or semi-isolated urban counties	283	209	286				250	296	308
Highly urban	240	215	248				212	267	253
Urban and semi-isolated urban counties contiguous with-									
Highly urban counties	240	235	251		213	268			
All other counties	271	262	277		263	282			
Highly urban counties	270	271	195	270					
All counties	268	265	276	270	248	278	250	290	318

Note: The reliability of per capita Federal outlays by county subgroups depends on the number of counties within each subgroup. For instance, densely settled rural counties within the highest income decile numbered only 15 whereas there was only 1 urban county in the lowest income decile. Caution should be used in interpreting outlays for a subgroup representing a small number of counties. On the other hand, per capita Federal outlays accruing to subgroups which include a larger number of counties should be reliable.

TABLE 3

PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BY METROPOLITAN STATUS AND URBAN ORIENTATION OF COUNTY, Fiscal Year 1970

Item	Metropolitan status				Urban orientation				
	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsely settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural without urban population
Per capita income, 1967:									
Lowest decile	$112		$112		$ 41	$ 78	$128	$ 99	$119
2d to 5th decile	98	$ 95	98	$104	93	104	75	97	143
4th to 9th decile	128	146	94	155	109	130	68	93	133
Highest decile	129	130	115	130	116	133	107	150	245
Per capita income growth, 1959-67:									
Lowest decile	147	170	121	149	160	164	48	102	113
2d to 5th decile	126	133	91	138	99	119	80	89	120
5th to 9th decile	113	153	97	146	125	103	76	99	146
Highest decile	118	95	118		66	134	83	112	151
Population growth, 1960-70:									
Less than -5.0 percent	116	117	116	115	89	122	86	101	160
-5.0 to 0 percent	124	144	90	163	86	94	67	101	104
0.1 to 13.3 percent	100	107	87	105	98	112	70	90	112
Greater than U.S. average (13.3 percent)	143	153	104	157	119	147	89	102	142
Contiguity:									
Rural counties contiguous with-									
Other rural counties	107		107				81	94	158
Urban or semi-isolated urban counties	95	104	94				72	98	129
Highly urban	99	94	101				91	97	148
Urban and semi-isolated urban counties contiguous with-									
High urban counties	108	179	83		100	132			
All other counties	118	139	103		116	121			
Highly urban counties	138	139	109	138					
All counties	124	136	98	138	109	125	77	97	137

Note: The reliability of per capita Federal outlays by county subgroups depends on the number of counties within each subgroup. For instance, densely settled rural counties within the highest income decile numbered only 15 whereas there was only 1 urban county in the lowest income decile. Caution should be used in interpreting outlays for a subgroup representing a small number of counties. On the other hand, per capita Federal outlays accruing to subgroups which include a larger number of counties should be reliable.

TABLE 4

-PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES BY METROPOLITAN STATUS AND URBAN ORIENTATION OF COUNTY Fiscal Year 1970

Item	Total	Metropolitan status: SMSA	Metropolitan status: Non-SMSA	Urban orientation: Highly urban	Urban orientation: Urban	Urban orientation: Semi-isolated urban	Urban orientation: Densely settled rural	Urban orientation: Sparsely settled rural with urban population	Urban orientation: Sparsely settled rural without urban population
Per capita income, 1967:									
Lowest decile	$ 75		$ 75		$ 2	$ 57	$ 48	$ 82	$ 83
2d to 5th decile	102	$ 28	108	$ 1	28	130	55	121	232
5th to 9th decile	54	19	122	12	16	121	50	231	598
Highest decile	17	10	219	9	19	142	49	492	975
Per capita income growth, 1959-67:									
Lowest decile	82	22	148	11	13	108	46	112	271
2d to 5th decile	25	13	86	10	16	126	39	130	200
5th to 9th decile	91	25	117	18	23	137	63	160	246
Highest decile	278	21	284		28	110	70	292	501
Population growth, 1960-70:									
Less than -5.0 percent	200	16	274	11	17	255	75	271	444
-5.0 to 0 percent	57	13	132	12	17	147	67	142	178
0.1 to 13.3 percent	38	16	84	10	20	118	51	127	129
Greater than U.S. average (13.3 percent)	22	13	58	9	17	85	41	86	106
Contiguity:									
Rural counties contiguous with-									
Other rural counties	117		117				42	127	183
Urban or semi-isolated urban counties	157	40	162				54	167	322
Highly urban	118	48	141				55	164	217
Urban and semi-isolated urban counties contiguous with-									
Highly urban counties	28	19	49		13	78			
All other counties	73	33	102		23	145			
Highly urban counties	10	10	9	10					
All counties	45	14	118	10	18	125	52	160	281

Note: The reliability of per capita Federal outlays by county subgroups depends on the number of counties within each subgroup. For instance, densely settled rural counties within the highest income decile numbered only 15 whereas there was only 1 urban county in the lowest income decile. Caution should be used in interpreting outlays for a subgroup representing a small number of counties. On the other hand, per capita Federal outlays accruing to subgroups which include a larger number of counties should be reliable.

TABLE 5

PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR DEFENSE, NASA AND AEC, BY METROPOLITAN STATUS AND URBAN ORIENTATION OF COUNTY, Fiscal Year 1970

Item	Metropolitan status				Urban orientation				
	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural without urban population
Per capita income, 1967:									
Lowest decile	$ 22		$ 22		$ 11	$ 33	$ 20	$ 30	$ 18
2d to 5th decile	89	$219	78	$ 73	209	124	46	49	57
5th to 9th decile	323	370	231	427	273	340	107	100	56
Highest decile	377	364	738	386	281	515	24	128	961
Per capita income growth, 1959-67:									
Lowest decile	357	428	279	476	627	346	91	96	13
2d to 5th decile	317	354	138	383	214	233	70	57	28
5th to 9th decile	264	456	189	720	343	335	65	66	44
Highest decile	263	1,100	217		390	961	87	63	236
Population growth, 1960-70:									
Less than -5.0 percent	211	611	52	700	48	114	35	39	49
-5.0 to 0 percent	257	347	105	387	142	206	75	43	19
0.1 to 13.3 percent	202	233	139	244	179	177	79	76	56
Greater than U.S. average (13.3 percent)	417	436	338	478	352	426	63	109	264
Contiguity:									
Rural counties contiguous with-									
Other rural counties	80		80				57	127	20
Urban or semi-isolated urban counties	65	148	62				60	58	95
highly urban	65	119	47				103	31	28
Urban and semi-isolated urban counties with-									
Highly urban counties	267	283	233		252	317			
All other counties	290	307	278		281	304			
Highly urban counties	397	391	770	397					
All counties	307	364	177	397	267	308	96	65	72

Note: The Reliability of per capita Federal outlays by county subgroups depends on the number of counties within each subgroup. For instance, densely settled rural counties within the highest income decile numbered only 15 whereas there was only 1 urban county in the lowest income decile. Caution should be used in interpreting outlays for a subgroup representing a small number of counties. On the other hand, per capita Federal outlays accruing to subgroups which include a larger number of counties should be reliable.

TABLE 5

PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS BY SPECIFIC PROGRAM TYPE, BY METROPOLITAN STATUS, URBAN ORIENTATION, AND POPULATION GROWTH OF COUNTY

Fiscal Year 1970

(In dollars per capita)

Specific program type	Metropolitan Status			Urban orientation						Population growth, 1960-70			
	Total	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsely settled rural with urban population	Sparsely settled rural without population	Less than -5.0 percent	-5.0 to 0 percent	0 to 13.3 percent	Above 13.3 percent (national average)
Human resources:													
Elementary and secondary education.....	12	11	14	11	12	13	13	15	20	22	14	11	11
Health services.....	11	13	7	14	11	7	4	4	2	13	12	10	11
Social security and other retirement..	182	176	196	178	178	186	185	203	219	229	210	191	160
Welfare.....	40	40	41	41	28	49	36	51	54	100	45	35	32
Employment opportunities and manpower training and development...	7	8	5	8	6	6	6	4	8	12	10	6	6
Total[1].....	268	265	276	270	248	278	250	290	318	403	312	265	237
Community Development													
Urban renewal.....	10	11	7	12	10	8	6	5	4	10	15	10	8
Development grants..	5	6	3	5	7	3	3	2	3	15	4	5	5
Development loans...	8	5	15	4	8	13	11	21	32	19	9	9	6
Housing loans.....	72	86	38	91	58	61	31	34	30	35	65	51	95
Transportation.....	28	26	33	25	24	39	25	35	66	46	29	24	28
Total[1].....	124	136	98	138	109	125	77	97	137	116	124	100	143
Agricultural and natural resources:													
Direct payments and conservation....	23	8	58	6	11	58	30	77	137	106	27	20	11
Loans.....	16	3	45	1	5	44	19	63	116	84	23	13	5
National resources	6	3	15	2	2	22	3	20	29	10	7	5	7
Total[2].....	45	14	118	10	18	125	52	160	281	200	57	38	22
Defense, NASA and AEC:													
Defense payrolls....	111	123	81	119	126	183	17	23	21	44	111	60	160
Defense contracts...	167	207	74	236	121	107	39	38	24	147	130	119	215
NASA.....	18	22	7	29	10	2	2	0	0	16	5	10	27
AEC.....	13	14	15	13	10	16	11	3	26	4	12	13	14
Total[2].....	307	364	177	397	267	308	69	65	72	211	257	202	417
Total[1,2].....	745	779	668	815	641	835	449	612	808	931	751	605	819

[1] Totals do not equal sum of individual program types because of exclusion of minor program types.
[2] Because of rounding, individual program types may not sum to total.

TABLE 7

A COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS, BY SPECIFIC PROGRAM TYPE, ACCURING TO RAPIDLY DECLINING AND FAST-GROWING METROPOLITAN, NONMETROPOLITAN, HIGHLY URBAN, AND DENSELY SETTLED RURAL COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1970

	Rapidly declining counties		Fast-growing counties		Rapidly declining counties		Fast-growing counties	
Specific program type	SMSA	Non-SMSA	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Densely settled rural	Highly urban	Densely settled rural
Human resources:								
Elementary and secondary education	24	21	11	12	24	30	11	9
Health services	31	7	12	9	35	6	13	4
Social security and other retirement	250	221	156	179	260	216	157	163
Welfare	214	55	33	30	248	61	33	27
Employment opportunity and manpower development and training	24	8	7	5	24	18	7	4
Total[1]	610	320	233	252	668	338	234	215
Community development:								
Urban renewal	19	6	8	8	21	9	8	5
Development grants	8	3	5	5	8	2	5	3
Development loans	11	22	4	14	11	12	3	11
Housing loans	45	31	106	50	46	24	112	40
Transportation	32	52	28	28	27	36	27	29
Total[1]	117	116	153	104	115	86	157	89
Agriculture and natural resources:								
Direct payments and conservation	13	143	8	23	9	38	6	24
Loans	2	117	2	14	0	37	1	12
Natural resources	1	14	3	20	1	1	2	5
Total[2]	16	274	13	58	11	75	9	41
Defense, NASA, and AEC:								
Defense payrolls	96	23	158	165	101	9	152	18
Defense contracts	455	25	235	133	527	16	269	42
NASA	52	1	29	21	62	10	38	2
AEC	8	3	13	19	10	0	20	0
Total[2]	611	52	43	336	700	35	478	63
Total[2]	1,354	762	835	752	1,494	535	879	408

[1] Specific program types do not sum to total because of exclusion of minor program types.

[2] Because of rounding, specific program types may not equal total.

TABLE 6

-FEDERAL OUTLAYS BY PROGRAMS AND APPROPRIATIONS ACCRUING TO COUNTIES BY METROPOLITAN STATUS AND URBAN ORIENTATION OF COUNTY
Fiscal Year 1970

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)								
		Metropolitan status					Urban orientation			
		Total (thousands)	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES										
Direct payments and conservation:										
Feed grain payments (USDA).....	$1,268,094	$1,247,750	13	87	4	11	20	10	36	19
Cotton direct payments (USDA).....	819,576	809,933	20	80	5	6	39	9	31	10
Cropland adjustment program (USDA)	75,049	73,114	15	85	4	14	19	13	29	21
Cropland conversation program (USDA)	2,314	2,254	10	90	2	10	25	15	24	23
Conservation reserve program (USDA)	38,641	38,011	9	91	2	8	19	9	28	34
Wheat direct payments (USDA).....	833,470	821,826	9	91	3	6	30	5	21	35
Wool Act program (USDA).....	49,507	48,811	13	87	4	5	38	4	19	30
Sugar Act program (USDA).....	92,987	74,198	25	75	10	10	37	6	27	10
Indemnity payments to dairy farmers (USDA).....	126	126	23	77	21	26	5	16	18	13
Commodity Credit Corp. inventory operations (USDA).....	685,805	679,383	58	42	51	5	18	5	13	8
Agricultural conservation program (USDA).....	180,206	174,661	18	82	6	13	21	11	29	21
Emergency conservation measures (USDA).....	8,388	8,319	39	61	11	11	36	3	24	15
Appalachia region conservation program (USDA).....	2,500	2,408	4	96.....		16	4	34	20	27
Great Plains conservation program (USDA).....	15,175	15,086	9	91	5.....		37.....		15	43
Conservation technical assistance (USDA).....	112,591	108,205	30	70	17	15	24	8	22	14
Soil survey program (USDA).....	21,340	17,752	44	56	28	19	25	6	15	7
Plant and animal disease and pest control (USDA).....	80,577	73,628	76	24	51	33	8	4	3	1
Expenses ag. stabilization and conservation (USDA).....	222,191	217,541	45	55	31	14	16	7	18	14
Coop. ext. work, extension service[1] (USDA).....	132,779	125,889	48	52	32	21	15	8	15	9

TABLE 8. (continued)

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)									
		Metropolitan status			Urban orientation						
		Total (thousands)	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (continued)										
S. and E., Farmers Home Administration (USDA)	$ 77,255	$ 74,465	33	67	22	15	18	8	24	14
See footnotes at end of table.										
Loans:										
Farm ownership loans[2] (USDA)	261,269	254,574	8	92	1	9	19	10	34	24
Soil and water loans to individuals[2] (USDA)	4,676	4,492	7	93	1	5	25	4	36	29
Farm operating loans[2] (USDA)	274,767	268,750	10	90	2	10	22	9	34	23
Econ. opportunity farm operating loans[3] (USDA)	1,520	1,401	5	95	1	6	13	9	29	42
Irrigation loans[2] (USDA)	7,669	7,669	7	93	7	1	23		21	48
Emergency loans[4] (USDA)	89,116	87,590	11	89	2	8	27	6	39	17
Watershed protection loans[3] (USDA)	3,244	3,230	4	96		4	19	10	29	38
Commodity loans-Gross (USDA)	2,323,460	2,300,383	12	88	3	6	31	7	31	22
Storage facility loans[3] (USDA)	50,262	49,658	7	93	1	5	20	6	36	32
Reseal loan storage payments (USDA)	72,292	72,147	5	95	2	2	22	1	40	33
Loan financing expenses (USDA)	46,776	46,652	86	14	80	5	5	1	6	3
Recreational facility loans[2] (USDA)	5,490	5,416	10	90	4	9	18	10	27	33
Resorce conservation and development loans (USDA)	1,500	1,500	4	96		18	1		37	45
Natural resources:										
Parks and forest[4] (interior)	118,020	112,546	53	47	46	8	20	3	13	11
Water resources (interior)	390,449	385,601	26	74	11	2	63	1	17	6
Conservation plant material centers[5] (USDA)	1,116	979	2	78	11	12	36	3	23	15
Forest roads and trails program (USDA)	140,358	138,008	24	76	14	4	32	3	32	15
Timber development org. tech. asst. (USDA)	71	71	78	22	72	6		11	11	
Resource conservation and development (USDA)	9,681	9,501	20	80	9	15	22	8	29	17
Flood prevention program[5] (USDA)	21,216	20,541	22	78	13	9	28	5	29	16

TABLE 8. (continued)

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)								
		Metropolitan status				Urban orientation				
		Total (thousands)	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (continued)										
Loans: (continued)										
River basin surveys and investigation (USDA)	$ 6,526	$ 6,401	80	20	60	27	11		1	
Snow survey program[5] (USDA)	856	805	60	40	47	7	34		5	
Watershed planning (USDA)	7,334	6,582	63	37	49	26	19	1	4	1
Watershed works of improvement (USDA)	64,675	61,411	35	65	22	18	19	8	22	11
Shared revenues from national forest (USDA)	78,004	77,164	17	83	1	3	29	2	46	20
Shared revenues from national grassland (USDA)	506	487	2	98			12		14	74
Outdoor recreation assistance (Interior)	54.604	51,327	50	50	35	21	14	11	10	8
Forest protection and utilization (USDA)	276,238	329,137	29	71	18	7	22	3	32	18
Restoration of forest and imp (USDA)	126,092									
Land and water conservation fund (Interior)	48,573	47,210	23	77	10	12	8		8	61
Conservation and development of min. res. (Interior)	38,455	36,372	72	28	64	13	16		7	
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
Urban renewal:										
Urban renewal programs (HUD)	1,151,023	1,101,835	79	21	63	24	7	4	2	
Urban beautification and improvement (HUD)	4,111	4,108	97	3	94	1	5			
Open space development land-urban parks (HUD)	4,869	4,869	94	6	94	6				
Neighborhood facilities (HUD)	18,547	17,553	74	26	57	11	9	2	12	8
Model cities (HUD)	277,445	269,393	91	9	76	13	8	1	2	
Community Action program[7] (OEO)	537,263	517,914	73	27	60	14	9	4	8	4

TABLE 8. (continued)

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)									
		Metropolitan status			Urban orientation						
		Total (thousands)	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (continued)										
Health service construction:										
Construction of community mental health centers (HEW)	$ 2,151	$ 2,151	73	27	6	52	36	6		
Community mental health construction grants (HEW)	9,952	9,844	82	18	61	33	6			
Grants for hospital construction (HEW) (HEW)	233,641	227,825	53	47	41	23	11	8	12	5
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facility (VA)	71,154	70,763	96	4	76	22		2		
Grants for construction.-State ext. care facility (VA)	3,452	3,452	26	74	27	21	21	22	8	
Development grants:										
Water and sewer development grants (USDA)	5,197	4,832	11	89	1		31	18	25	26
Water system development grants (USDA)	21,028	20,347	13	87	2	15	14	15	30	23
Sewer system development grants (USDA)	16,757	15,196	13	87	3	23	14	13	33	15
Comprehensive planning grants (USDA)	3,019	2,938	41	59	11	28	24	7	21	9
Appalachian supp.-Water and sewer grants (USDA)	1,226	852		100		16		46	15	23
Farm labor housing grants (USDA)	2,134	2,134	58	42	15	4	81			
Economic development-T.A. research and information (Commerce)	12,316	11,519	86	14	72	14	7	2	2	2
Economic development-Dist.-Dev. facilities (Commerce)	37,231	37,216	30	70	4	32	21	22	16	5
Economic development dist.-Com. and ind. (Commerce)	13,410	13,410	21	79		17	4	50	29	

(See footnotes at end of table.)

TABLE 8. (continued)

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)								
		Metropolitan status			Urban orientation					
		Total (thousands)	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (continued)										
Economic development dist.-Admin. asst. (Commerce)	$ 5,520	$ 5,392	28	72	12	21	30	7		
Regional action planning commissions (Commerce)	6,269	6,269	31	69	8	25	25	11	22	9
Operation and administration, EDA (Commerce)	[8]21,350									
Regional action planning commissions (Commerce)	[8]7,213									
Construction grants for waste treatment[7] (Interior)	424,950	418,159	90	10	59	35	4	1		2
Grants for law enforcement assistance (Justice)	266,783	261,174	89	11	65	30	5			
Appalachian regional development program (Commerce)	3,791	31,736	88	12	81	9	3	3	2	2
Appalachian regional development program (USDA)	71	23		100					100	
Appalachian regional development program (HEW)	4,692	4,692	37	63	24	48		13	15	
Concentrated community development[4] (OEO)	31,600	29,353	96	4	93	3	1	1	1	
Appalachian regional development program (Transportation)	1,006	977	17	83		24	36	27	11	2
Community Services Administration (HEW)	1,200	1,200	100		100					
Water supply and water pollution control[9] (Interior)	92,854	89,482	81	19	69	16	11	2	1	1

TABLE 8. (continued)

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)								
		Total (thousands)	Metropolitan status: SMSA	Metropolitan status: Non-SMSA	Metropolitan status: Highly urban	Urban orientation: Urban	Urban orientation: Semi-isolated urban	Urban orientation: Densely settled rural	Urban orientation: Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Urban orientation: Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (continued)										
Development loans:										
Water and sewer system loans[2] (USDA)	$ 12,292	$ 11,898	10	90	1	34	10	32	22	
Water system loans[2] (USDA)	106,432	103,833	15	85	2	21	19	12	32	14
Sewer system loans[2] (USDA)	27,306	24,747	18	82	4	21	13	12	32	17
Rural elect. loans[3 4] (USDA)	343,538	308,473	12	88	3	11	16	13	33	24
Rural telephone loans[3 4] (USDA)	125,000	121,397	18	82	2	15	17	12	28	26
Public facility loans[4] (HUD)	40,080	38,773	26	74	8	24	24	13	25	6
Basic water and sewer facilities (HUD)	144,324	135,513	72	28	40	33	16	5	6	1
Grants and loans for development facilities (Commerce)	109,458	97,372	15	85	4	10	14	11	37	24
Economic opportunity loans to small business[2] (SBA)	70,312	65,462	79	21	70	11	9	2	5	3
Loans to State and local development companies[2] (SBA)	61,868	60,534	33	67	21	15	21	8	21	15
Small business financial asst. program[2] (SBA)	461,504	437,975	59	41	44	17	16	5	13	5
Small business inv. company program[2] (SBA)	60,766	59,912	98	2	90	5	2	2	1	
Disaster loans[2] (SBA)	175,065	140,081	66	34	14	58	16	5	4	3
Housing loans:										
Very low income housing loans[2] (USDA)	5,245	4,799	8	92	1	6	19	13	35	26
Above moderate income housing loans[2] (USDA)	21,573	20,323	15	85	5	18	14	13	31	19
Low to moderate income housing loans[2] (USDA)	734,702	695,065	16	84	3	18	14	16	32	17
Rural rental housing loans[2] (USDA)	28,441	27,550	22	78	3	22	13	9	38	15
Farm labor housing loans[2] (USDA)	1,549	1,549	52	48	21	5	59	1	9	6
Mortgage insurance for coop. housing[10] (HUD)	8,588	8,588	100		100					
Mortgage insurance for urban renewal housing[19] (HUD)	20,361	18,969	100		87	13				

TABLE 8. (continued)

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)								
		Metropolitan status			Urban orientation					
		Total (thousands)	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (continued)										
Housing loans (continued)										
Mortgage insurance for low-moderate income housing market interest rate[10] (HUD)	$ 380,848	$ 376,937	69	31	51	20	16	3	7	2
Mortgage insurance for low-moderate income housing below market interest rate[10] (HUD)	447,416	427,518	93	7	79	16	5	1		
Mortgage insurance for senior citizens housing[10] (HUD)	1,440	1,440		100			100			
Mortgage insurance for nursing homes[10] (HUD)	88,455	86,854	70	30	62	15	8	4	9	2
Insurance for property improvement loans[10] (HUD)	669,478	652,013	78	22	64	18	9	3	5	2
Home mortgage insurance[10] (HUD)	7,384,786	6,998,664	89	11	73	15	8	2	2	
Mortgage insurance for remainder of multifamily programs[10] (HUD)	935,344	916,815	87	13	69	21	8	1	1	
College housing[2] (HUD)	66,018	65,462	68	32	40	36	8	9	5	2
Housing for the elderly or handicapped[3] (HUD)	5,184	5,184	79	21	79	19				2
Veterans guaranteed and insured loans[10] (VA)	3,923,418	3,741,515	90	10	74	16	7	2	1	
Veterans direct loans[3] (VA)	152,481	145,366	35	65	27	11	22	13	21	6
Transportation:										
Highway planning and construction (Transportation)	4,637,407	4,349,333	61	39	43	17	16	5	11	8
Develop highway system-Appalachian region (Transportation)	166,382	165,591	5	95		29	2	42	16	11
Highway studies (Transportation)	206,266	188,776	60	40	42	22	10	6	11	9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8. (continued)

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)								
		Metropolitan status			Urban orientation					
		Total (thousands)	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (continued)										
Transportation (continued)										
National highway safety (Transportation)	$ 82,005	$ 80,389	89	11	65	32	3			
Highway beautification (Transportation)	160	160	82	16	17	16	4	17	30	30
Operations, FAA (Transportation)	752,054	673,371	92	8	76	13	7	2	2	
Urban mass Transportation fund (Transportation)	161,487	160,156	100		97	2	1			
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT										
Elementary and secondary education:										
Deprived children (HEW)	1,326,816	1,277,104	59	41	45	17	10	8	13	7
Supplemental education centers (HEW)	116,393	111,931	89	11	64	32	4			
Dropout prevention (HEW)	5,641	5,641	81	19	76	15	5		4	
Bilingual education (HEW)	22,608	22,300	81	19	58	11	20	1	7	3
Library resources (HEW)	42,500	41,300	93	7	68	30	2			
Guidance, counseling, and testing (HEW)	14,416	14,101	93	7	67	30	2			
Strengthen State education department (HEW)	29,748	28,658	87	13	62	31	6	1		
Planning and evaluation (HEW)	8,892	8,487	88	12	72	21	7			
Maintenance and operation of Schools, SAFA[11] (HEW)	507,646	444,798	71	29	52	20	18	3	5	3
Construction of schools, SAFA[11] (HEW)	10,219	9,882	89	11	89	3	6		2	
School construction, federally affected areas (HEW)	402	349	94	6	46	14	36	1	1	3
Teachers corp., operation and training (HEW)	21,605	21,176	77	23	67	13	11	2	5	3
Headstart and headstart follow through (HEW)	406,594	390,310	64	36	46	21	11	7	11	4
Appalachian region construction and eq. grants (HEW)	37,401	37,041	83	17	41	53	1	4	1	

TABLE 8: (Continued)

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)								
		Metropolitan status			Urban orientation					
		Total (thousands)	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (continued)										
Education of the handicapped:										
Preschool and school program (HEW)	$ 29,158	$ 28,322	91	9	65	32	3			
Early childhood program (HEW)	3,000	2,880	76	24	67	13	3	3	10	3
Teacher education and recruit (HEW)	30,408	29,388	80	20	59	24	12	2	3	
Research and innovation (HEW)	16,929	16,710	91	9	77	13	10			
Median services and capt. films (HEW)	4,757	4,723	89	11	82	4	12	1	1	
Higher education payments and grants:										
College library resources (HEW)	9,981	9,652	65	35	45	24	18	5	6	1
University community service (HEW)	9,473	9,010	78	22	56	30	13			
Higher ed. strengthen dev. inst. (HEW)	30,000	27,925	58	42	36	27	13	5	15	3
Higher ed. college of ag. and mech. (HEW)	19,616	19,090	90	10	70	21	8	1		
Higher ed. construction-facilities (HEW)	83,123	81,616	72	28	50	25	14	5	4	1
Higher ed. opportunity grants (HEW)	167,777	163,676	67	33	47	25	16	5	7	1
Higher ed. work-study program and coop-ed. (HEW)	149,102	145,655	64	36	44	23	18	5	8	1
Higher ed. special programs for disadv. (HEW)	43,090	41,545	72	28	54	19	16	4	6	1
Higher ed. personnel dev. (HEW)	58,749	57,256	78	32	58	24	14	1	1	
Higher ed. planning evaluation (HEW)	10,002	9,996	99	1	98	1				
Higher education loans:										
Higher education direct loan[3] (HEW)	194,315	190,525	99	1	98	0				
Student loan ins. fund HE and voc. (HEW)	5,144	5,135	95	5	87	6	5		1	
Higher education insured loans (HEW)	104,775	104,620	99	1	98	1	1			
Research grants, fellowships:										
Mental health research grants (HEW)	83,193	80,922	85	15	72	18	6	1	2	
Mental health training grants and fellowship (HEW)	116,774	114,773	92	8	76	18	4	1	1	
Health manpower institute-support for educ (HEW)	131,005	128,508	88	12	76	17	6	1	1	
Health manpower student asst. for educ (HEW)	31,577	30,358	93	7	79	16	4			

TABLE 8. (continued)

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)									
		Metropolitan status			Urban orientation						
		Total (thousands)	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (continued)										
Research grants, fellowships (continued)										
Dental health res. grants (HEW)	$ 1,254	$ 1,254	97	3	89	11				
Dental health training grants (HEW)	150	33	100		91	9				
Dental health fellowship grants (HEW)	4,257	4,220	91	9	74	21	5			
Dental health general research support (HEW)	636	636	79	21	67	32	1			
General research support grants (HEW)	57,677	57,019	91	9	76	18	5		1	
NIH research grants (HEW)	539,107	530,915	94	6	81	15	3		1	
NIH fellowship (HEW)	49,137	34,089	91	9	77	19	4	1	1	
NIH training grants (HEW)	127,008	126,275	93	7	79	18	3			
NIH general research support (HEW)	86,284	74,526	96	4	86	11	2	1	1	
Health service res. and dev. research grants (HEW)	6,581	6,474	91	9	83	10		3	4	
Health serv. res. and dev. training grants and fellowship (HEW)	19,760	19,449	92	8	78	13	5		4	
Comm. disease research grants (HEW)	2,326	2,107	96	4	80	15	5			
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (continued)										
Medical and prosthetic research (VA)	59,355	58,606	97	3	87	11	1			
Research and demon. child welfare (HEW)	4,179	4,164	87	13	78	10	10			2
Research in maternal and child health (HEW)	5,885	5,618	99	1	84	16				
Vocational rehabilitation:										
Vocational rehabilitation basic support[7] (HEW)	436,030	418,190	54	46	40	17	12	9	15	7
Innovations in vocational rehabilitation[7] (HEW)	3,299	3,141	62	38	48	15	12	6	12	6
Expansion of rehabilitation services (HEW)	11,050	10,597	85	15	61	26	11	1		
Rehabilitation facility improvement (HEW)	9,808	9,527	89	11	75	13	7	2	2	

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)									
		Metropolitan status			Urban orientation						
		Total (thousands)	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (continued)										
Vocational rehabilitation (continued)										
Training rehabilitation personnel (HEW)	$ 27,402	$ 26,578	88	12	70	20	8	2	1	
Special centers for rehabilitation (HEW)	9,761	9,761	96	4	89	7	4			
Development and construction rehabilitation projects (HEW)	1,400	1,400	72	28	48	31	15	2	3	
Research and demon. rehabilitation (HEW)	20,736	20,601	92	8	79	13	4	1	2	
Health services:										
Appalachian demon. health Project (HEW)	26,324	26,214	26	74	9	54		29	3	6
Project grants for area health plans (HEW)	9,355	9,221	87	13	69	15	10	1	4	1
Grants to States for comp. state Health plans (HEW)	39,397	37,556	90	10	64	30	5			
Grants for comp. public health service (HEW)	74,142	71,215	88	12	66	29	6			
Project grants for health service development (HEW)	64,673	63,869	97	3	85	10	4			
Migrant health grants (HEW)	14,106	13,753	71	29	42	25	26	2	4	2
Staffing of com. metal health centers (HEW)	47,475	46,321	79	21	68	15	9	6	2	
Med. admin. and miscellaneous operating expenses (VA)	18,048	18,009	97	3	94	3	2		1	
Veterans hospitalization (VA)	1,668,246	1,624,888	81	19	69	19	7	2	3	
Veterans domiciliary program (VA)	38,984	38,984	50	50	48	26	12	7	8	
Neighborhood health centers (OEO)	72,431	72,431	89	11	82	7	3	3		5
Maternal and child health services (HEW)	49,934	46,864	67	33	49	23	10	6	8	3
Crippled children services (HEW)	58,060	54,293	67	33	49	21	11	6	9	4
Maternal and infant care (include family plan) (HEW)	61,390	55,418	95	5	80	18	1		2	

TABLE 8. (continued)

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)								
		Metropolitan status			Urban orientation					
		Total (thousands)	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (continued)										
Health services (continued)										
Health school and preschool children (HEW)	$ 39,986	$ 39,308	93	7	82	14	1		3	
Social security and other retirements:										
Benefit payments disabled coal miners[7] (HEW)	7,138	7,128	49	51	15	55	1	24	2	3
S.S. ben. pay. Fed. Supp. med. ins. trust fund[4] (HEW)	1,964,174	1,924,498	69	31	54	18	11	5	9	3
S.S. ben. pay. Fed. hosp. ins. trust fund[4] (HEW)	4,753,099	4,658,426	68	32	53	18	10	6	9	4
S.S. ben. pay. Fed. OASI trust fund[4] (HEW)	25,535,266	24,733,126	68	32	53	20	10	6	8	3
S.S. ben. pay. Fed. disability ins. trust fund[4] (HEW)	2,775,911	2,680,354	64	36	48	21	10	8	9	4
Vocational rehabilitation disability insurance fund[4] (HEW)	22,314	21,601	57	43	43	17	12	8	14	7
Social insurance program for R.R. workers (RRB)	1,710,065	1,666,609	66	34	48	22	13	7	8	3
Unemployment insurance (Labor)	471,146	443,371	43	57	32	13	19	6	10	21
Welfare:										
Old-age assistance[7] (HEW)	1,364,782	1,336,291	53	47	39	13	17	6	18	7
Aid to the blind [7] (HEW)	59,116	58,081	62	38	45	19	13	7	11	5
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled[7] (HEW)	548,574	536,966	65	35	51	14	13	6	11	5
Aid to families with dependent children[7] (HEW)	2,328,024	2,271,292	76	24	63	14	10	4	6	3
Social services, adm. training[7] (HEW)	965,095	942,935	76	24	61	12	13	4	7	3
Child care (HEW)	15,460	15,125	80	20	71	26	3			
Child welfare services[7] (HEW)	45,986	43,376	65	35	48	21	12	7	9	4
Medical assistance-Other title XIX[7] (HEW)	31,404	31,133	50	50	32	25	10	9	17	7

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)								
		Metropolitan status			Urban orientation					
		Total (thousands)	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (continued)										
Welfare (continued)										
Medical assistance-Title XIX[7] (HEW)	$2,792,138	$2,718,401	69	31	55	14	11	6	10	4
Employment opportunities, manpower training and development:										
Conc. employment program (Labor)	176,098	172,665	89	11	74	9	8	6	2	1
Job opportunity business sector (labor)	168,810	165,229	92	8	81	8	6	1	3	1
Manpower development and training (HEW)	157,312	153,207	91	9	70	26	4	1		
On the job training (Labor)	48,327	47,072	82	18	66	19	8	3	3	
MDTA-Institutional training[12] (Labor)	232,734	219,594	63	37	47	18	14	6	6	11
Work incentive program (Labor)	78,780	74,906	86	14	68	29	3	1		
Neighborhood youth corps (Labor)	306,039	293,225	69	31	54	16	10	7	8	4
Job corp (Labor)	110,291	108,218	66	34	57	12	14	6	10	2
Ass't. to migrant and seasonal farm-workers[7] (OEO)	32,306	32,194	72	28	41	24	17	9	7	3
Legal services[7] (OEO)	54,476	52,943	89	11	80	10	5	1	2	3
New careers (Labor)	38,360	36,922	92	8	70	23	1	2	1	3
Operation Mainstream (Labor)	50,964	49,586	43	57	28	14	18	14	15	11
Programs for American Indians (Interior)	329,607	288,938	32	68	28	2	30		20	20
DEFENSE										
Defense payroll:										
Civilian payroll (Defense)	10,262,806	9,292,141	82	18	66	20	11	1	2	1
Military active duty pay[13] (Defense)	10,095,717	937,392	72	28	48	25	24	1	1	
Military Reserve and National Guard pay[13] (Defense)	904,726	873,376	76	24	57	23	11	4	5	1
Military retired pay[13] (Defense)	2,478,799	2,394,919	84	16	63	21	11	2	2	1

TABLE 8. (continued)

General program type, specific programs and agency	Total Federal outlays (thousands)	Federal outlays accruing to counties in analysis (in percent of total)								
		Metropolitan status			Urban orientation					
		Total (thousands)	SMSA	Non-SMSA	Highly urban	Urban	Semi-isolated urban	Densely settled rural	Sparsley settled rural with urban population	Sparsley settled rural with no urban population
DEFENSE (continued)										
Defense contracts:										
Military prime supply contracts (Defense)	$17,673,984	$17,456,024	88	12	78	15	3	2	2	
Military prime rate contracts (Defense)	5,409,992	5,251,692	94	6	88	6	5			
Military prime service contracts (Defense)	6,081,788	5,848,109	84	16	69	17	11	1	1	1
Military prime constr. contracts (Defense)	750,499	651,531	56	44	28	28	36	5	2	1
Civilian function prime contracts (Defense)	571,129	548,881	43	57	24	17	15	9	30	5
Prime contracts of less than $10,000 (Defense)	3,424,035	3,271,767	87	13	73	15	10	1	1	
Atomic Energy Commission:										
Operating expenses[14] (AEC)	2,178,759									
Plant and capital equipment[14] (AEC)	425,098									
NASA:										
Research and program management[14] (NASA)	675,158									
Construction of facilities, NASA[14] (NASA)	26,669									
Research and development, NASA[14] (NASA)	2,979,353									

[1] Prorated by geographic distribution of employees to State, county, and city levels.
[2] Reported by face value, combines direct and guaranteed loans.
[3] Reported by obligations.
[4] Prorated by estimated obligations to State, county, and city levels.
[5] 15 percent of the outlay is prorated to county and city levels based on the distribution of the remaining 85 percent of the outlay which is accurate to all levels.
[6] Included with forest protection and utilization.
[7] Prorated on the basis of recipients to county and city levels.
[8] Included with Appalachian regional development program (Commerce).

[9] Accurate at national and State levels; prorated by number of employees located at the county and city levels.
[10] Reported by face value.
[11] Prorated to county and city levels according to fiscal year 1969 distributions.
[12] Amounts are accurate to all levels for program funds. Proration to county and city levels is based on population for administrative funds in State employment security agencies.
[13] Prorated by the percentage of payroll and related costs to county and city levels.
[14] Not separated by individual programs.